

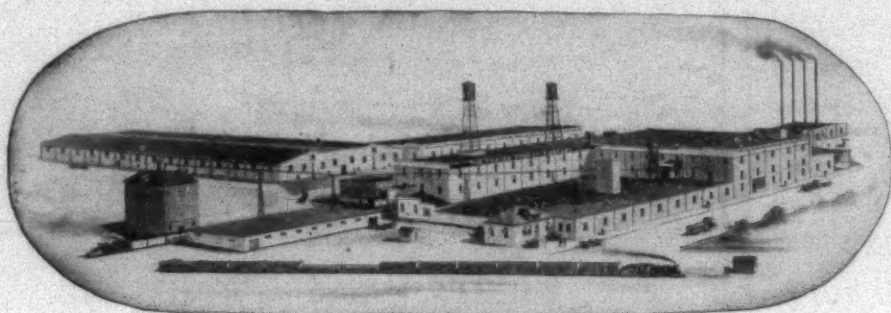
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917

NUMBER 10

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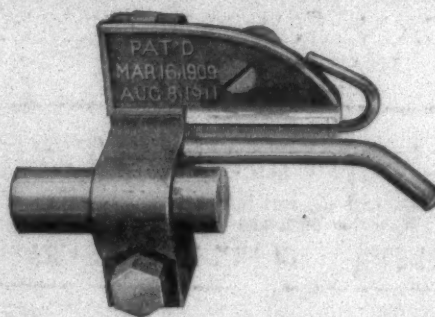
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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EXPANSION IN TRADE

American exporters have been making representations in Washington urging the need of a board equipped with Government authority to prepare plans for the maintenance and expansion of our foreign commerce after the war, according to Walker W. Vick, general manager of the Factory Products Export Corporation and Manufacturers' Agents' Company of 61 Broadway and former general receiver of Dominican customs. Men who are interested in foreign trade, he says, have observed with much interest the thoroughgoing preparations which the exporters and manufacturers of the various European countries are making, under Government supervision, to recapture such business as they have lost and to get their share of new business in the conditions following the war. They are, he says, convinced that unless much of America's recent prosperity is to disappear this country must follow them and take similar steps.

"Other nations are not holding back," he declared. "Nor are they allowing their preoccupation with the war to make them lose sight of the developments which will come with peace. England has a minister without portfolio looking after the matter of trade development; Germany is taking measures to regain as much of her foreign trade as sentiment in the countries with which she has done business will permit. American business men must combine to meet the situation, and they should have the aid which only the Government can give them in studying the factors which will enter into trade conditions which we must meet. Such a board must not only have the backing of the Government but must consist of the ablest men in the country. Here are a few essentials that all Americans should keep in mind:

"1. The present prosperity of the United States is due not to domestic, but foreign consumption. The production is not economic but extravagant. This is possible because sale prices permit it.

"2. Production in European countries at war has been forced to the most economic basis obtainable.

"3. After the war, extravagant American production must compete with economic European production.

"4. The United States is producing above domestic consumption from 35 to 40 per cent output. That overproduction is going abroad.

When the war ceases we will be fortunate if we retain 10 per cent of it. Thus from 25 to 30 per cent overproduction must cease with the resultant industrial readjustment.

"5. Therefore, if we do not now use every possible foresight and energy to retain and expand foreign trade, the United States economic position must recede.

"6. England, Germany, France, Italy, and Russia have already established commissions to be in a state of 'Preparedness' for the commercial competition.

"7. We must do likewise and 'Do It Now.'

"The British Government has developed a plan for reorganizing the commercial attaché and consular service for the creation of a large commercial intelligence department," said Mr. Vick. "My experience while abroad, serving in nearly every foreign capital, has left me with a distinct feeling that our consular and commercial departments are not being utilized to the best advantage, because they are not being co-ordinated or instructed along a general broad commercial plan. In many places our diplomatic and commercial services are acting in discord and antagonism. I am not speaking idly, but repeat what has been poured into my ears personally by representatives of those services. We gravely need the development of an executive management in our State Department.

"The recent official announcement of the British Government begins as follows: 'It is clear that after the war the demands upon the Government for the collection and diffusion of commercial intelligence for the benefit of British trade are likely to be very much greater than in the past. Both the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office have for some time past been maturing plans for developing and improving the official arrangements for commercial intelligence so far as they fall within their scope. The Board of Trade has obtained the sanction of the Treasury for a large development of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and for a wide expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the empire.'

"We must keep in mind the advantage that an autocratic or centralized form of government has over the United States, in that it is able to determine a certain definite line of government policy and then utilize the entire forces of the Government machinery to bring its aims

to a substantial conclusion. Here we are more individualistic and dependent upon co-operation among foresighted business men, but the war gives the Administration opportunity to do what other nations are now ahead of us in action. While business co-operation will be the basic ability, still it must be the Government that will give its power to some body to undertake this very responsible work.

"At a recent English war conference composed of the Premiers of the United Kingdom and the overseas Dominions, the following resolution was adopted: 'The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, and especially to making the empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. With these objects in view, this conference expresses itself in favor of the principle that each part of the empire, having due regard to the interests of our allies, shall give specially favorable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts of the empire.'

"There has been organized in England the Empire Resources Development Committee for the purpose of acting as an advisory Board in the selection of suitable projects for Governmental adoption, and in the management of such enterprises it is stated: 'So that imperial effort may be concentrated upon assets ripe for development for the common good of the empire.'

"Under the direction of a Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research the British Government has subsidized a movement for the study of applied science in the industries. The first grant is £1,000,000. The plan is to incorporate research associations in each line of industry in which the manufacturers are willing to co-operate, these associations to be given grants of aid. Already half a dozen or so industries have taken steps to organize as proposed. The Government has already participated in purchase of stock to build certain industries.

"Another step taken by the English Government is the organization of the British Trade Bank, the purpose of which is aggressive trade activity after the war. Parliament has given a charter to that bank with an authorized capital of £10,000,000, of which £1,000,000 has been

paid in by subscriptions from other banks. The purpose of this institution is to support British merchants and manufacturers in giving longer credit than they have been accustomed to heretofore.

"The prospectus of this corporation states that it is 'Incorporated by royal charter with a view to carrying out the recommendation of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade, appointed to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war, as regards financial facilities for trade.'

"I am told Germany is preparing to control exports and imports for the purpose of preventing the employment of labor except in enterprises regarded by the Government as most important to German welfare, and to make the most profitable use possible of German industrial production in forcing sales abroad so as to facilitate the rehabilitation of trade and credit.

"Since the outbreak of the war the English Government, with the co-operation of the British Board of Trade, has been doing an immense amount of preparatory work in order to fully mobilize the business firms of England in connection with after-the-war trade. The first step which was taken by the British Board of Trade was the publication of a series of pamphlets dealing with the exports from Germany to neutral markets. These pamphlets were carefully prepared analyses of the neutral markets for various lines of products, and showed in a detailed way the exports from Germany along different lines in neutral fields.

"In addition to these preliminary analyses of German trade with neutral countries, special committees were appointed by governmental authority for the purpose of developing the export trade of various industries. One such committee, consisting of three representatives from the British Foreign Office, three representatives from the British Board of Trade, and six representatives elected from commercial and financial houses in England, recommended that a special corporation should be created to assist in promoting British interests in foreign markets. As a result of this recommendation, by a special royal charter, this committee was authorized to exercise the functions which it had suggested as necessary to meet

(Continued on Page 6.)

STRENGTH, ELASTICITY AND TESTING OF YARNS

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by B. F. Houston

Generally speaking, what do these three words, strength, elasticity and testing, signify, and what do they mean to the textile industry, as applied to the manufacture of cotton yarns?

In the first place allow me to say that they mean a great deal more than the manufacturer has thus far realized, from the fact that these three very important points have not received the attention to which they are entitled.

Insignificant as they may have seemed to be in the past, the time has now come when the trade is demanding that the yarn shall possess the strength as laid down by the tables which are now in use according to the number of yarn.

The neglect and lack of attention to these three points is the cause of so much inferior yarns being forced on the market, and is the reason why some mills demand, and receive, on an average of two cents per pound more for their product than do others for the same numbers, and it is a fact that the mills receiving the higher prices are the ones who demand that attention be given to the testing of the yarn, in order to maintain the standard strength as demanded by their customers.

Strength and elasticity, as applied to textile yarns, means strong and the power to endure and resist the tension to which each individual strand of the yarn is subjected in passing through the different processes while being made into the finished fabric, for which it was originally intended.

Elasticity; the meaning of which is, that yarn must possess the power to recover its original form, after having endured the tension to which it has been subjected while passing through the different processes of manufacturing.

There are a great many elements entering into the manufacturing of cotton yarns which affect these three very important points, to which our manufacturers will have to give attention in the future if they expect to secure and maintain the foreign trade, which has been thrust upon them on account of the European war.

The first element to which their attention must be drawn is that of selecting the raw material, suitable for the numbers and grades of yarn to be made, while the elements of preparation enter largely into these as well as the after processes, all of which play an important part but which have received very little attention.

The cotton, as it is usually purchased, is based on an average grade. On arrival at the mill warehouse the cotton should be re-graded and each grade marked so that the man, in charge of opening and mixing, can perform his duties in a systematic manner. If warehouse is of one compartment, number or letter, each grade as 1, 2, 3, or A, B, C, if more than one average grade is used, as is the case with a great many mills, have warehouse com-

partment for each average grade. If more than one average grade is used, have opening or mixing room divided into bins for each average grade, have each bin numbered or lettered for each average grade. Open and mix as many bales at a time as the space will accommodate, take an equal number of bales of each number, or letter, from the warehouse at a time thoroughly open and spread a layer, from each bale over the space allotted for this purpose so as to mix the different grades thoroughly, thereby obtaining the perfect blending of the different staples, which is so much desired in order to secure a uniformly strong and even yarn.

It is the careful selection of cotton, in buying, the proper warehousing and grading, the mixing and blending of staples at the mill which is the secret of the English spinners' supremacy.

The old idea that cotton is cotton, and it must be used with little regard as to whether it is suitable or unsuitable for the yarns desired, must be banished from our minds, and the sooner the better it will be for our manufacturing industry. So let us have suitable staple, properly mixed for the numbers to be spun.

In this connection I would suggest that the mills install a bale-breaker, a machine which is used by our friends across the water, this machine will not only open the cotton as it should be, which it is impossible to do by hand, but will give better running work throughout the mill, and it will be the means of saving quite a good deal in the way of supplies and breakdowns in the picker room, which is a source of a great deal of trouble, and inconvenience as well as expensive.

The other elements entering into the successful manufacturing of a strong, even and elastic yarn is the manner in which the stock is manipulated through the succeeding processes.

The automatic feeder is the first to receive attention. The hopper should be kept as near two-thirds full of stock as possible, in order that the feed may be more regular. The feed should be regulated so as not to feed too heavily but deliver to the beater a regular amount of stock, where the feed is too heavy the beater cannot perform the functions for which it is intended. Instead of opening and loosening up the stock, allowing the motes and foreign substances to fall through the grid-bars, it simply breaks and bruises the fibres and the stock is weakened in the first process. The breaker laps are too heavy for the intermediate lapper, where they are doubled four into one, and the fibres receive the same harsh treatment from this machine. In order to get the finished lap off this machine to a correct weight it is necessary to give an excessive draft and this applies to the finisher picker as both machines are identical in operation.

It is often the case that the excessive crowding of the feed on the breaker has already damaged the fibres to the extent that it is impossible for the yarn to have the desired strength and elasticity.

The card should be clothed with the proper number of wires suitable for the numbers to be made, correctly ground and set. The licker-in should be kept in first class condition. The feed plate must be the right length and style, for the length of staple being used, as different length staples require different style feed plates, properly set or adjusted to the licker-in. If set too closely the fibres will be treated too harshly, and in a great many cases cut. Do not crowd the work through the card, and expect in return good strong yarn, but have laps the correct weight in ounces per yard for the finished sliver in grains per yard, suitable for the numbers of yarn desired, with a good even draft.

The drawing frames are a source of a great amount of weak yarn. In my opinion two processes of drawing are sufficient, and from my personal experience I have found this to be true. A number of carded or combed slivers are fed to the drawing frame simultaneously, the rule being that of six ends into one at the back of each set of rollers. The stop-motion lever, or spoon, through which the sliver passes is

unevenly balanced, which works freely on a knife edge bearing, these should be of a size suitable for the weight of the sliver, and in connection with the complete stop-motion must work free and easy in order that no singlings be made. Excessive draft, incorrect adjustment of the rollers, the high rate of speed at which these machines are run, and the carelessness of the operatives, are sources of a great deal of uneven sliver, which causes uneven yarn.

The Process of Roving Machinery.

In speaking of this process it is understood that reference is made to the whole, as these machines are identical in the operations and what may be said of one is intended to apply to each process, whether it be slubbers, intermediates, fine fly frames or jack frames. The use of these machines is for the purpose of doubling, drawing, and attenuation of the fibres and twisting the roving as it is now termed, in order that it will stand the strain and tension in the creels of each succeeding machine. Particular attention must be given to the twist. If the twist is not sufficient the roving will stretch and cause thin places which of course causes weak yarn. If too much twist is inserted the roving will not be drawn as it should, causing heavy yarn with little strength and making the num-

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bers run uneven. The drafting of these machines must receive particular attention and must be in proportion. You cannot have a short draft on an intermediate and a long draft on a fine fly frame or jack frame and expect a good strong yarn. The rollers must be properly adjusted for the length of staple being used, tensions carefully looked after, as atmospheric conditions will effect this and if allowed to run too tight the roving will be stretched and if too slack a soft spongy roving will be made which will not run well in the creels. The flyers should be kept clean and polished, especially the nose, the tubular leg and presser, in order to avoid any undue friction. The roving should be exactly the same size in diameter, as you cannot obtain a regular tension if these are of different sizes.

Twist and elasticity. We have now reached the terminal point for the formation of yarns. That is to say that the fibres are sufficiently attenuated so as to receive its twist. These are important factors entering into the strength of yarn. Owing to the different methods in manufacturing in England and in this country, and the difference in climatic conditions, the strength varies greatly in the different numbers. Strength is a relative term, and the strength of the yarn depends entirely upon the number of fibres in its cross-section; therefore, number 50s yarn is not as strong as number 30s yarn. The length and character of the staple must be considered in arriving at the proper twist; a twist that has proven satisfactory for one staple or kind of cotton, might have to be changed for another. In view of this fact, any rule laid down for ascertaining the proper twist for any yarn, must be considered an approximation only, and the only way by which just the right amount of twist can be determined is by practical experiments. Twist, strength and elasticity, are mutually dependent upon each other, and these can only be determined by practical experiments.

In lieu of these experiments, the roving has been delivered to the spinning frames in the best possible condition. The rollers must be properly adjusted for the length of staple, oiled and weighted, rings, spindles, guide-wires plumbed and set. Bands of the proper size for the whorl, and travellers of the correct weight, or number.

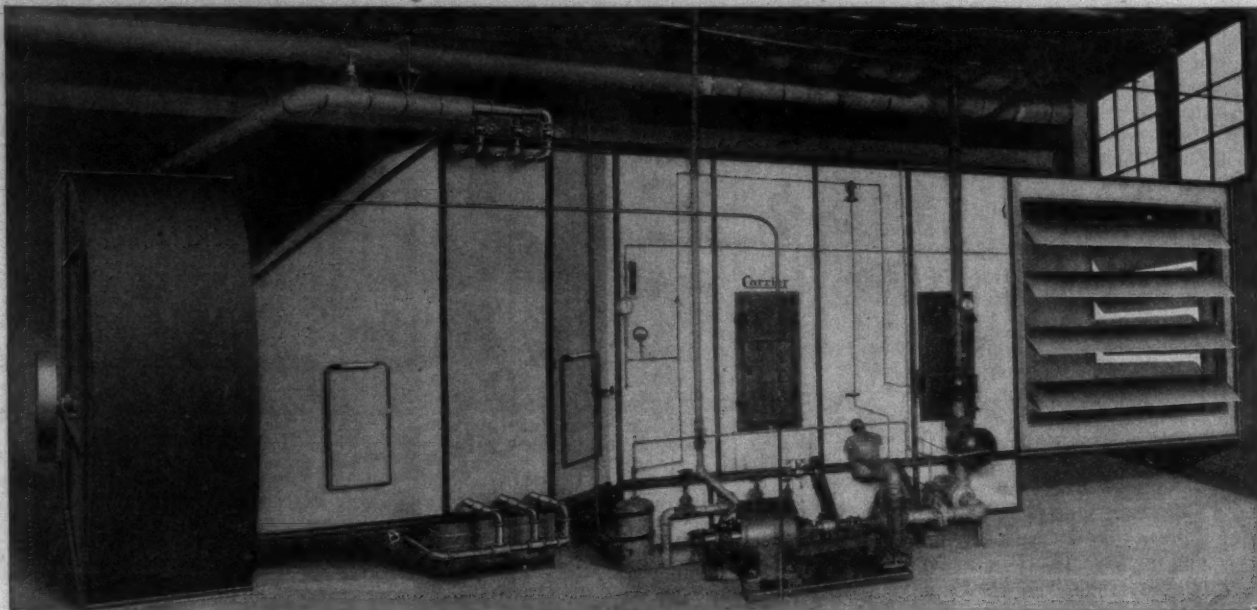
Twist not excessive. The square root of the number of yarns desired multiplied by 4.75 for warp twist will give the number of turns per inch required. For example: the square root of number 30s yarn is 5.4772, this multiplied by 4.75 will give 26.02 turns per inch. The breaking strength of number 30s yarn of onelea, or 120 yards, according to the following tables for warp yarn are: Draper's table 57.3 pounds, English warp yarn, ordinary cotton common 50 pounds, fair 55 pounds, superior 62 pounds, long staple Egyptian or American cotton common 70 pounds, fair 80 pounds, superior 90 pounds. Standard yarn table, ordinary 49.27 pounds, fair 52.01 pounds, good 54.75 pounds, extra 57.49 pounds. Hyde's table, or-

dinary 48.69 pounds, fair 49.75 pounds, good 50.81 pounds, extra 51.87 pounds, superior extra 53.00 pounds. It will be readily understood from the different strengths given in these tables that the conditions under which these tests were made were vastly different.

Having the yarn right the next thing to do is to reel off what is

termed a sizing. In this connection the use of the reel and scales is a matter of study and should be attended to intelligently, the reeling should be done slowly and firmly, in order to give the yarn an even tension. The reel which is universally used has a circumference of 1½ yards, attached to this is a slow motion traverse, with four spindles

for holding the hobbins, at the top of this traverse is a cross-bar to which there are four guide-wires, around which the thread should be carefully wrapped, adjusting the number of turns to the number of yarn, in order to give the proper tension. There is also a dial with a slow gong attached, for the correct motion traverse, with four spindles (Continued on page 17.)



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Expansion in Trade Aim of Exporters.

(Continued from Page 3)

the needs of British firms after the war.

"The British Trade Corporation, which was created in this way, had an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, and in June part of this capital was offered for public subscription with the sanction of the Treasury—an unusual step, as the Treasury had previously forbidden individual capital from being used during the war except for purposes which were of national interest.

"According to the prospectus, the British Trade Corporation will direct its energies and work toward the development of foreign trade and the interests of the commercial circles of the British Empire in every part of the world, and it is in a position to assist exporters through the granting of longer credit facilities, by assisting them in financing enterprises in foreign fields and by furnishing them with the results of exhaustive studies of foreign markets for British products. One direct result of the organization of the British Trade Corporation will be a greater amount of co-operation between the smaller and medium-size manufacturers, for English business firms realize that prior to the war they were in an unfavorable position as compared with German houses on account of excessive competition between the smaller size English firms and the failure of England to work out a proper system of the co-ordination of the efforts of manufacturing firms in the foreign field.

"Following the example of the British Trade Corporation, a resolution has recently been passed by the Canadian Senate recommending the establishment of the Canada Trade Corporation for the purpose of assisting Canadian business firms in obtaining orders for overseas trade and for the extension of Canadian interests in the overseas markets.

"In spite of the effect of the war on German industry and the great degree of concentration on manufactures for war supplies, the German Government, co-operating with German financial and business houses, has been doing everything in its power to assist German business firms in preparing themselves to meet effectively and to combat the competition in foreign markets in all parts of the world at the end of the war.

"According to a recent report published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the German Government has been steadily organizing manufacturers in Germany in various lines of industries, has been steadily mobilizing expert economists, engineers, and other technical men, chambers of commerce, and other local industrial organizations, for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of German industry in connection with the development and extension of German interests after the war. In every industry manufacturers are taking every possible step to safeguard and protect their interests through collective efforts, in order to be ready

for after-the-war competition. A new department has been recently created, called the Imperial Ministry of Economics, which has for its special purpose the development and co-ordination of plans for commercial companies on the part of German business firms in foreign markets after the war, while almost two years ago the German manufacturers of coal dyes agreed to pool their export trade, in order to meet the competition from the new color industries created in the United States and other foreign markets. Similar arrangements are being entered into by the iron and steel manufacturers in Germany, and these steps will probably be followed by similar co-operative organizations or pools in other industries.

"It is evident, therefore, that all the great commercial and industrial countries of the world are making carefully planned and systematic efforts to develop co-operative organizations for the purpose of stimulating and extending business interests in foreign markets after the war, for obtaining proper information in regard to foreign markets through exhaustive research and analyses, and for creating such facilities for assisting individual firms in order to enable them to properly finance their foreign trade and develop their commercial opportunities. The United States may well profit by the example of these countries. Steps should be immediately taken for the co-operation of organizations in this country which will be in a position to plan and prepare during the war to meet the problems of competition after the war to meet the interests of American business."—New York Times.

Kuttruff, Pichardt & Co., Inc.

We have received the following announcement:

Kuttruff, Pichardt & Co., Inc., has been organized under the laws of New York to carry on the business of dealing in dyestuffs, colors and chemicals, at 128 Duane St., New York, and its branches: Boston, 86 Federal street; Providence, 52 Exchange Place; Philadelphia, 111 Arch Street; Chicago, 305 West Randolph Street. This company has purchased from the Badische Company of New York its stock of dyestuffs, etc., and has taken over its staff and laboratories.

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Geo. G. Schmidt, formerly engineer for the Metropolitan Street Ry. Co., piping engineer for the Pennsylvania R. R., Belmont Tunnels and the Ashokan Dam and in erection of about fifty industrial plants of national prominence, is now with the Carrier Engineering Corporation as piping engineer.

Mr. Schmidt's department has its headquarters at the main offices of the company, 39 Cortland street, New York, and will have charge of all work connected with the layout and installation of piping on installations of Carrier Air Conditioning Apparatus.

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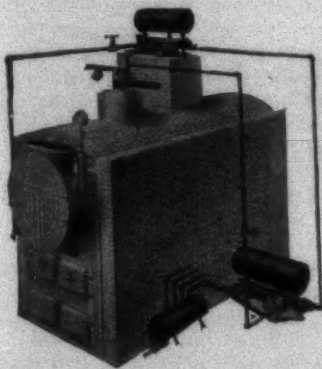
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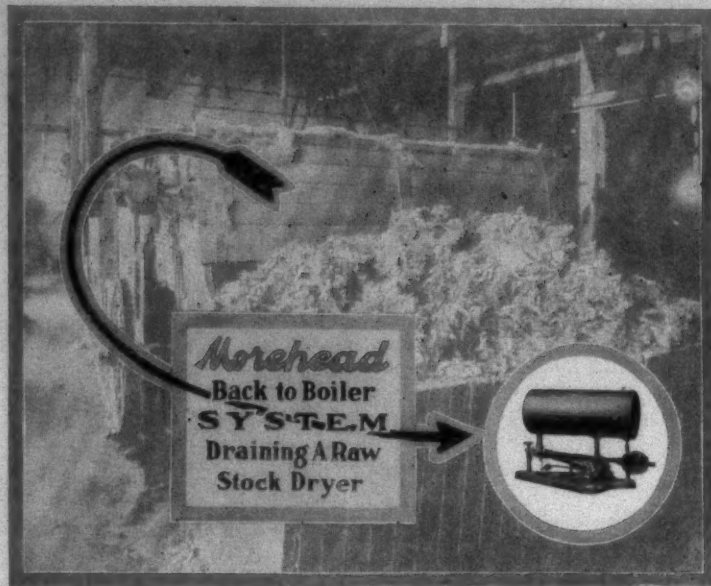
Years of satisfactory service for the leading textile mills of the South should be convincing proof of the value of the Morehead "Back-to-Nature" System. Hot condensation returned to your boilers from your steam lines, keeping your steam lines clear, preventing any waste of heat—these are the reasons why the Morehead System saves considerable in your coal expense.



"Entirely satisfactory," says Newman Machine Co., of Greensboro. "Has given us satisfaction and saves considerable fuel," says Sheppard Veneer Co., of Winston-Salem. "No trouble in seven years—a profitable investment," says Wysong & Miles, of Greensboro. "Working fine and a considerable saving," says Elmira Cotton Mills Co., of Burlington. "Have two complete systems and are realizing a good saving," says L. Banks Holt Com-

pany, of Graham. We also have letters from many others.

All of these concerns are in North Carolina. You probably know them. They must certainly know their business. Let us tell you more about what the Morehead "Back-to-Boiler" System will mean to you—what it will save for you—how it will help your plant.



Morehead Manufacturing Company

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Department T. B.

Paint Your Factory, Sidewalls and Ceilings with Chaffee's Sparkling Mill White Paint!

Added Light—Lowest Ultimate Cost—Permanent Finish.

Write for descriptive booklet and paint panel.

General Mill Supply Company

M. C. THOMPSON, President and General Manager

Southern Selling Agents, Charlotte, N. C.

THOMAS K. CHAFFEE COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Contest Postponed Until January.

We have decided to postpone until January the contest for the best practical paper on "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cotton Cards."

We intended to run this contest in December but during that month we will have two big special editions and also Xmas week and all of these would interfere with the contest.

On December 6th we will issue our big "Health and Happiness Number," which will be the largest edition ever issued by a Southern textile journal.

On December 13th we will issue one Southern Textile Exposition number which will contain a complete description of all the exhibits.

Our contest for the best practical article on "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards" will begin January 1st, and will run until completed.

Already two articles, for the contest, have been received and we believe that it is going to produce a very interesting set of papers.

Compile Data About Cotton.

Atlanta.—An expert statistician to compile comprehensive data covering the production, exportation, manufacture and other features of the cotton industry of the South, will shortly be employed by the cotton states official advisory marketing board, which was recently organized in New Orleans, and which is composed of the commissioners of agriculture, state market bureau directors and farmers' union presidents in the various cotton growing states.

J. J. Brown, commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, who attended the meeting in New Orleans where the board was organized, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the board, which committee is composed of the leaders in the movement to establish an official and authoritative body that would furnish free advice to the farmers of the cotton states concerning the price for which they should hold their product.

Lem B. Jackson, director of the state market bureau of the Georgia department of agriculture, is also taking part in the work of the board.

Wiscassett Girls Do Their Bit.

Owing to the urgent call for the men of the nation for the army, the construction work, and all the other industries necessary in carrying on the war, it has been the uppermost question in the minds of mill men

looked upon as a man's or boy's work.

When it becomes necessary to climb ladders to clean hangers and oil bearings, or to walk the overhead timbers and clean the monitor, the girls say they are ready.

The business world will take its hat off to the woman or girl who is willing to overstep the lines of narrow prejudice and "do her bit" when the occasion demands.

If the war continues indefinitely,

conduct an English force on the northwestern frontier of India. The cloth used was a light cotton drill, as suited the climate of Hindustan, and took its name from a native term, "khaki," which means in the Urdu language, "dusty," being derived from "khaki" or dust. Thus the term applied to the color of the cloth rather than to the material. Though the dictionary tells us it is pronounced "kaykee" by the natives, the English have given it to us as "kharkee" and this is the correct pronunciation.

Having been approved, the use of the cloth spread from the guides to others in the Indian army, and it was worn in the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 by the English troops. In the Boer war, 1899-1902, khaki was adopted in the British service for an active service uniform and so worn by all English and colonial troops in Africa. But as cotton was not warm enough for the African highlanders, uniforms of the same kind were made of serge and the term khaki thus included woolen as well as cotton fabrics. Because it was well fitted for the climate of Cuba and the Philippines, the United States chose khaki for the soldiers' uniforms during the Spanish American war.—Quality Journal.

Practical Loom Fixing.

"Practical Loom Fixing," by Thos. Nelson, has just been printed and is now ready for sale.

This book contains the series of illustrated articles on "Practical Loom Fixing" which were run in the Southern Textile Bulletin several months ago. It has 92 pages and contains approximately 50 illustrations.

It is undoubtedly the best book on loom fixing that has ever been written and it will be of great value to every one who wishes to increase his knowledge of loom fixing or weaving.

The price of "Practical Loom Fixing," by Thomas Nelson, is \$1.25 per copy. Orders should be sent to the Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.



Working Girls at Wiscassett Mills.

how to meet this new condition and the women of the South will be keep operating. The girls at Wiscassett Mills have rallied nobly to the cause and have volunteered to take the men's places wherever possible.

The picture represents girls from some of the best families in the village. When the necessity became so great they donned "woman-alls" and with a number of other girls went to work on the men's jobs with a vengeance. They are running combers, drawings, intermediates, roving frames, jack frames, marking roving, oiling, doffing spinning, running twistlers, packing and almost any other job that is usually

Like the women of ancient Carthage they will weave their hair into bow strings, if necessary, in order to win the war.

Khaki.

According to the Popular Science Monthly, khaki was first adopted for uniform in British India, in 1848, by Sir Henry Burnett Lumsden, who had been asked to equip a corps of guides to collect intelligence and to

Joseph Sykes Brothers, Huddersfield, England Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground Card Clothing

Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burrisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

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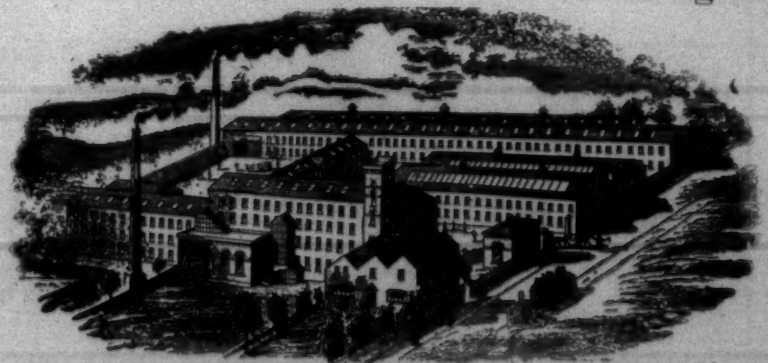
P. O. Box 88

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4½ Peters Street

P. O. Box 793

ATLANTA, GA.



Exhibits at the Southern Textile Exposition.

The National Scale Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., is preparing an exhibit which should be of more than usual interest to the southern textile industry. This exhibit is to be shown at the Southern Textile Exposition and will be under the direct charge of Mr. J. W. Grayson, sales manager, who is sure to extend to all callers the cordial interest and courteous attention that one time son of the South knows how to show to another Southerner.

The National Scale Company has for years past specialized in efficiency equipment for industrial plants. The first device developed by the company was the National Counting and Weighing Machine. Today thousands of these machines are at work in every avenue and by-way of industry, with each year showing an increasing demand for the device which accurately counts by the wholesale and which does away with the old, tiresome and inaccurate hand counting, weighing and estimating and various other methods which have been adopted from time to time to reduce the labor and save time in counting material. These machines have found their way into textile mills of many kinds both North and South because of their labor saving usefulness. The machines are especially valuable in textile mills because there is combined in the one machine both counting and weighing facilities. A machine suitable for counting must necessarily be a piece of extraordinarily fine mechanism and very sensitive. This feature gives added value when applied to purely weighing purposes in the textile mill.

For some years the National Counting Machine was the only product manufactured by the National Scale Company but as further study was made of various time-worn manufacturing methods it became clearly evident that there were many other processes which presented long overlooked opportunities for labor saving and cost cutting. So it was that the National-Chapman Elevating Truck came into the market, whose chief mission was to lessen the amount of handling of material which was so evident where old-fashioned fixed platforms style of trucks were in

use. Careful investigation showed that fully 75 per cent of a trucker's time was used in these unnecessary loading and unloading operations. With the advent of the National-Chapman Elevating Truck, with its detached platform system, it was found that one man equipped with one National-Chapman Elevating Truck could do as much work in a day as had formerly been accomplished by several old-fashioned trucks and two to four or more men, thereby releasing several men for duties elsewhere in the plant. The first National-Chapman Elevating Truck was a crude production as compared with the present, scientifically built truck but it has all along the way performed the work for which it was intended and many thousands of dollars have been saved annually through the more efficient handling methods which it makes possible.

One of the chief difficulties which has hampered the work of executives, since the enlargement of plants and the multiplication of the number of buildings in the plant—so noticeable a development during the last few years of industrial progress, has been the difficulty of communicating quickly with subordinates where the plant is of any considerable size. A better means of communication became imperatively necessary. It was sought to overcome difficulties of communication by the use of the inter-department telephone but this failed of its full usefulness in cases where men must be found quickly, because it is always necessary first to find the man before you can talk to him. These are the conditions which led to the development of the National Calling System, which is a signalling system which utilizes a series of simple code numbers, which, when a man is wanted, resound throughout every part of the plant on loud horns or gongs or on softer toned signals as circumstances or the requirements of noisy machinery or the quieter office dictate. With the National Calling System the man who is wanted can be found in one minute, no matter where he may be about the plant. The mechanism is simple and reliable.

Last but not least is the development of a line of unit steel shelving for more orderly storage purposes. This is known as "Multi-Unit" Sectional Steel Shelving. A few years

ago perhaps its true usefulness would not have been appreciated to the extent it is in these days of cost accounting when proper storage of raw materials, tools and various other things have so much to do with the speeding up of production. This shelving is particularly valuable because it is so adaptable to many uses. All parts are unitary and quickly adjustable to stacks, single or in series, of various sizes and capacities. It can be made up

into either plain shelves or into bin sections of various dimensions. The shelving is strong and built to last a life time.

All four of these interesting productions of the National Scale Company are to be shown in booth 218 and 219 at the Southern Textile Exposition. It will be, as stated above, a most interesting exhibit and all mill men interested in cost-cutting methods should not fail to see it.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

Charlotte, N. C.

HAVE YOU A MILL TO LOCATE?

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing states has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states.

In the twelve months ended July 31, 1917 Southern mill consumed over 1,000,000 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other states.

The census figures also show that in these twelve months the consumption of mills in the South increased 373,885 bales, or nearly 11 per cent, over the preceding 12 months, as compared with an increase of 29,600 bales, or only 1 per cent, in all other states.

Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing states are tributary to Southern Railway System tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway System. Most of the Southern woolen and silk mills are on Southern Railway System tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway System Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service, if desired.

We always have special locations or propositions worthy of your attention.

M. V. RICHARDS, Commissioner
Southern Railway System
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent: soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath, and is also used for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

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Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917.

Southern Textile Exposition. New Drive by Child Labor Crowd.

Although the Southern Textile Exposition was postponed from November to the week of December 10th to 15th, it does not seem to affect in any way the interest in the Exposition and it promises to be much larger and better than two years ago.

About all the available space in the Exposition Hall has been taken and applications are coming in every day.

Every mill man in the South, from second hand to president should arrange to attend the Exposition for at least one day.

The man who sits on his job and never visits any meeting of mill men or exhibition of new machinery may do well for a while but he will eventually be replaced by the more progressive man who has kept up with improvements both in methods and machinery.

The Southern Textile Exposition will show a great many new and interesting things and the man who can not be benefitted by attending has reached a stage of dry rot from which he will never emerge.

Two years ago the hall of the Southern Textile Exposition was filled with mill men from Monday morning until late Saturday night and we predict that the attendance this year will be must larger.

In the November, 1917, edition of "The Rotarian," the official organ of the International Association of Rotary Clubs appears an account of a meeting of the board of directors. In the proceedings we note the following:

"Communications were presented from the National Child Labor Committee requesting permission to give lectures before Rotary Clubs on the subject of child welfare. The secretary was instructed to provide the committee with a copy of the Official Directory and was authorized to bring to the attention of the clubs the work of this committee and the fact that the directors believe that it would be helpful for the community if the Rotary Club would have an address on this subject by a representative of the committee."

To the board of directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs this request meant little but to us it has a special significance.

There can be but one of two reasons why the National Child Labor Committee should begin a new drive and are trying to get the assistance of the Rotary Clubs of this country.

Either they realize that the Keating Bill will be declared unconstitutional and they are starting a movement for another and somewhat similar bill or else they are planning for a flat sixteen-year age limit and a minimum wage bill.

If they believed that the Keating Law was going to be declared con-

stitutional and its provisions are satisfactory to them there could be no need of starting a new drive through a series of lectures before Rotary Clubs.

The editor of this journal is a member of the Charlotte Rotary Club and is a believer in the principles of Rotary. He has written to Leslie Pidgeon, president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs a strong letter of protest against allowing such men as Owen Lovejoy and A. J. McKelway to ply their trade of misrepresentation before the Rotary Clubs of this country.

Our editor sat one Sunday afternoon on the top balcony of the Tremont Theater in Boston, Mass., and heard Owen Lovejoy address a packed house, composed largely of women, on "Child Labor in the South."

In the course of his address Mr. Lovejoy said, "Down in North Carolina children of six and seven years of age are working in the cotton mills for eleven and twelve hours per day and I have photographs of them."

When Lovejoy had finished his remarks, Mr. Clark, having reached the back of the stage through the stage entrance called Lovejoy back among the scenery and demanded that he prove his statements or be branded for what he was.

Lovejoy finally admitted that he had only one photograph of two girls at Lumberton, N. C., and Mr. Clark later proved that the girls were eleven and twelve years of age. He also proved that the younger girl had never worked in a cotton mill and that the twelve-year-old girl had assisted her mother for only twenty days while her father was in a dying condition and in desperate need of food and medicine.

To innumerate the misrepresentations and shrewd statements of A. J. McKelway would require an edition of considerable extra size. His favorite stunt is to take statistics and facts of fifteen or twenty years ago and to manipulate them so as to give them the appearance of being the conditions of today.

We do not believe in child labor and would join with the other Rotarians of this country in any effort to eliminate the evil wherever it exists.

We regret exceedingly that the board of directors have in any way approved of having such men as Owen Lovejoy and A. J. McKelway address the Rotary Clubs of the United States.

The prime object of such addresses is of course to get funds with which to continue the salaries

of Messrs. Lovejoy and McKelway, but we also believe that the object of the new drive is to pass another law when the Keating Law shall have been declared unconstitutional, as we believe it will be.

We Second the Motion.

The American Protective Tariff League has passed the following resolutions and sent them to President Wilson:

"Whereas, The American Protective Tariff League has always been and is now in favor of wholesome and uniform laws regarding the employment of child labor, and the rigid enforcement of the same in this country; and

"Whereas, the Sixty-fourth Congress passed a Child Labor Law on September 1, 1916, effective on September 1, 1917; and,

"Whereas, this law prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age, while the Underwood Tariff admits the products of foreign child labor from all countries to the markets of the United States; be it

"Resolved, that we earnestly recommend to the Congress of the United States that the present tariff laws be so amended as to prevent the importation of foreign merchandise of all descriptions wherein foreign child labor under fourteen years of age shall have been utilized in whole or in part in its production."

We heartily second the motion to prohibit the importation of goods made by child labor in foreign countries.

At our request Southern Congressmen and Senators sought to amend the Keating Bill so as to make it include foreign made goods but every such motion was killed by the votes of the stand-pat Republicans and high protectionists in Congress and the Protective Tariff League has just awoke to the inexplainable action of its friends.

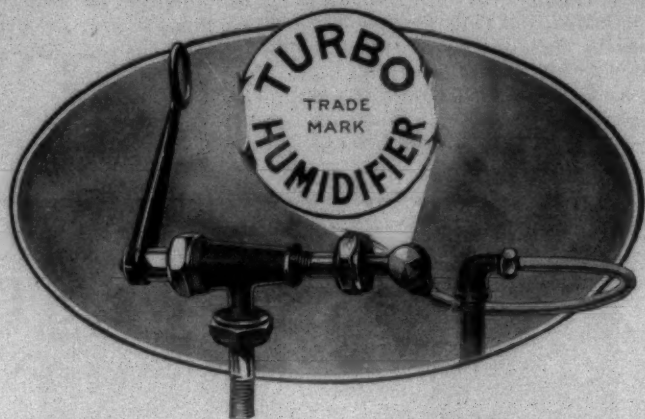
Mill Honor Roll.

To our list of mill men in the Army and Navy should be added the following:

B. J. Dobbins, superintendent of the Highland Park Mills No. 3, has two sons in service. G. W. Dobbins is with Company A, Fifth Regiment U. S. Marines in France, and E. L. Dobbins with Company H, Third Tennessee, at Camp Sevier, near Greenville, S. C.

J. S. Gammon, second hand in spinning Exposition No. 2, is in the United States Army at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., Company G, 122d Infantry.

Neil McQueen, formerly overseer of slashing at the Exposition Mills, is in Cavalry Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga.



THE MISSING LINK

THERE are a good many mills which have a missing link somewhere between raw material and finished product. That missing link is responsible for a sub-normal production, as regards quantity, quality or both, which in turn means an abnormally high cost of production.

Because the mill may be temporarily showing a profit, the management is indifferent to the fact that larger profits are possible or that when conditions return to normal the profit may disappear entirely.

We are not **urging** upon you the statement that the TURBO is your missing link. We are merely suggesting that such is a possibility and that it would be a wise move for you to find out.

And it is an easy matter for you to do that. The way to go about it is to write for a TURBO Engineer to call. When he comes you will be asked certain questions regarding your manufacturing. You will let him spend some time in your plant to study operations.

The next you hear from us will be a definite statement, either "Yes" or "No." For remember that the TURBO is **the humidifier with the guarantee** and is only installed where it can make good.

If the answer is "Yes," the entire proposition, what it will cost and what it will do, is put up to you. You have not obligated yourself one penny and you have all the facts before you on which to base a decision.

A line that you are interested is sufficient.

THE G. M. PARKS COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASS.

J. S. COTHRAN, MANAGER SOUTHERN OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Statement by Publicity Committee

There have been persistent rumors throughout the country, during the past few weeks, to the effect that the building being erected for the Southern Textile Exposition would not be finished in time for the holding of the Exposition on the dates named, December 10th to 15th.

These rumors have been as persistently denied by those in charge of the building, but, to get at the facts and to learn the exact status of the progress being made on the building, with a view to being able to give the public some definite information, the writer, in company with the executive committee made a thorough inspection of the building during the past week.

The work is progressing rapidly and there is no apparent reason why the building should not be completed by December 1st. The roof is now being put on and as soon as this is completed, which is only a matter of a few days, a point will have been reached where even weather conditions will no longer be a hindrance.

The installation of the heating and ventilating plant is practically completed, the windows are all in, the wiring is under way so there remains only the flooring and finishing touches to make the building ready for occupancy.

At present there are more than 200 workmen employed on the building and the superintendent of the construction says he can get more men and will put on a double shift if it becomes necessary, but he feels very sanguine about completing the building without having to put on the double shift.

When asked for a statement as to whether or not the building would be ready, A. B. Carter, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, said "There is absolutely no question about its being ready. There was a time when we did not know what might happen, but that time has happily passed and now we know that it will positively be ready." Edwin Howard, treasurer, and G. O. Slaughter, secretary of the Exposition Company, also state positively that the building will be completed by December 1st. J. E. Sirrine, mill engineer and architect, who designed the building, and who is a large stockholder and a director of the Exposition Company, was asked for a statement after he had made an inspection of the work. Mr. Sirrine stated, "We made an inspection of the building with Mr. Edwin Howard, treasurer of the company, and have today gone into the matter with Mr. W. W. Carter of the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, contractor for the building, and my firm opinion is that the building will undoubtedly be ready on time."

Practically all of the material is on the ground and that part of the work which is slow and difficult is rapidly being completed. Within a very short time we will be independent of weather conditions.

I think, therefore, that there need be no anxiety as to the probable delays in getting the building ready for the Exposition."

There has also been some anxiety

in certain sections as to the lack of hotel accommodations in Greenville during textile week and some have no doubt found it impossible to get reservations at either one of the leading hotels. This is a matter that has had the careful attention of the Exposition Company and a plan has been adopted whereby it is believed that all who come to Greenville during Exposition week can be comfortably cared for. A committee headed by G. G. Slaughter will have this matter in charge and all parties who fail to get suitable accommodation at the hotels are referred to this committee.

As to the proper handling of all matters pertaining to the Southern Textile Exposition it should be remembered that the executive committee has satisfactorily worked out a number of intricate problems and may be depended upon to handle in the most efficient manner any further problems that present themselves. It might be recalled that there were those who predicted a failure for the first show. And it proved a marvelous success. There were those who said the building would never be erected; and it is now rapidly nearing completion, though building materials have doubled in price and war conditions have demoralized labor.

It should not be overlooked that there are today within 35 miles of Greenville nearly 100,000 soldiers who will be added to the local attendance of the Exposition.

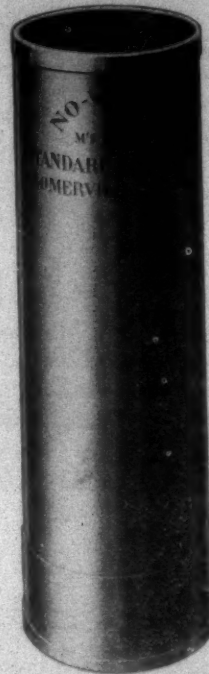
Every square foot of floor space has been contracted for with the exception of a few spaces on the balcony floor that are being held in

reserve for exhibitors of "Mill Products." Not a single exhibitor has withdrawn on account of the postponement which was made necessary by labor conditions brought about by the erection of two military camps near Greenville. It is estimated that fully 20,000 additional square feet of floor space could have been sold.

No one should hesitate to come to Greenville during the week of December 10th to 15th, for fear of not getting suitable hotel accom-

modations, nor for fear of the Exposition not being held, because the good people of Greenville are behind this movement and will if necessary throw open their homes to the strangers within her midst. The building will be ready, the show will be held, it will be a grand success and a good time will await all who come.

James A. Greer,
Chairman of Publicity Committee.
November 5, 1917.



THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

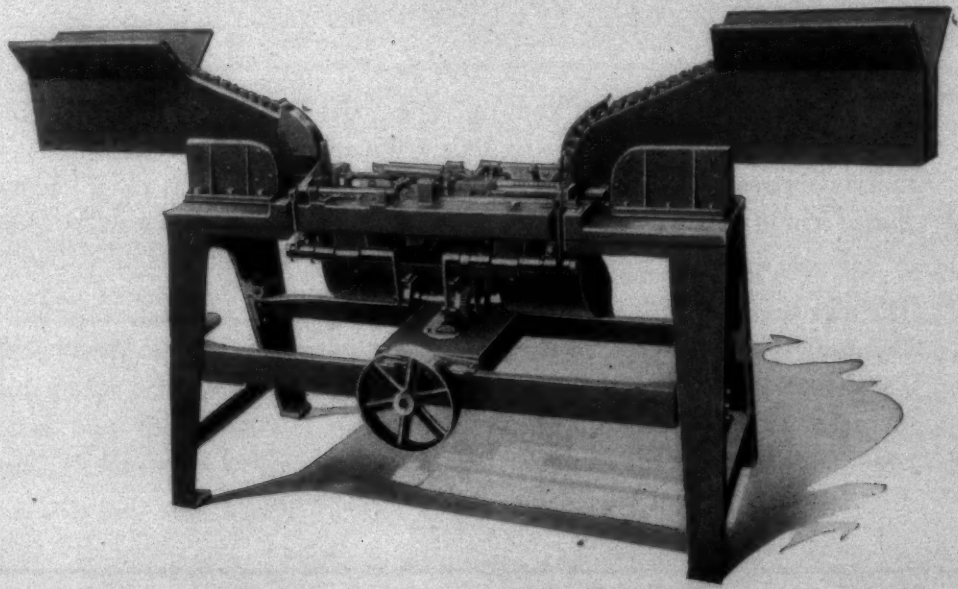
Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.



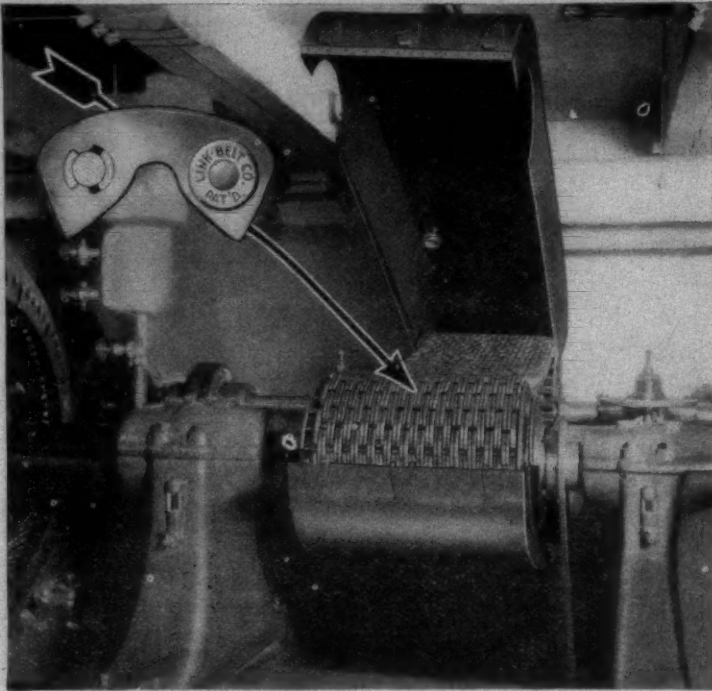
It cleans 80,000 Quills per day, without damage.
Only two operators necessary. Separates Quills and Waste.
98 per cent. Cleaning Efficiency.

Full and complete information cheerfully furnished
Write quick if you want prompt shipment.

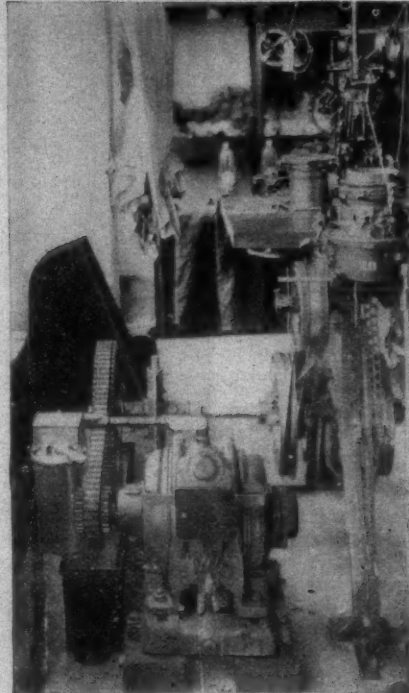
THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Ideal Drive for TEXTILE MACHINERY



540 H. P. Drive—Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass.



3 H. P. Drive, Operating 15 Invincible Jencks Full Automatic Heavy Ribbers.

NEVER BEFORE has the Textile Industry been called upon to deliver more than right now. To supply the great needs of our government alone you must command every means at your disposal that will turn the raw product into finished material, in the quickest and most efficient manner.

Give every element in your manufacturing system the acid test.

Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives

are result producers. They show their efficiency in the finished product by bridging that gap between the prime mover and driven machine with an efficiency of over 98 per cent.

"Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—More Efficient than Either."

For assistance in figuring details and costs of Silent Chain Drives
send for 128-page Data Book No. 125.

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Boston - - - - - 49 Federal St.	Kansas City, Mo. - - - 407 Finance Bldg.	Birmingham - - - - - McCrossin & Darrah, Am. Tr. Bldg.
Pittsburgh - - - - - 1501 Park Bldg.	Seattle - - - - - 576 First Ave., S.	New Orleans - - - - - C. O. Hinz, Hibernia Bank Bldg.
St. Louis - - - - - Cent'l Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Portland, Ore. - - - - - 1st and Stark Sts.	Toronto, Can. - - - - - Canadian Link-Belt Co., Ltd.
Buffalo - - - - - 698 Ellicott Square	San Francisco - - - - - 461 Market St.	
Wilkes-Barre - - - - - 2d Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Los Angeles - - - - - 161 N. Los Angeles St.	
Cleveland - - - - - 429 Rockefeller Bldg.	Denver - - - - - Lindrooth, Shubart & Co.	
Detroit - - - - - 732 Dime Bank Bldg.	Louisville, Ky. - - - - - F. Wehle, Starks Bldg.	

Charlotte, N. C., J. S. Cothran, Commercial Bank Building

Lindale Operative Arrested for Trying to Marry Child.

When Captain Satterfield of the Salvation Army was asked recently to perform a marriage ceremony between Bob Page, a burly Lindale mill operative about 30 years of age, and Willie May Sisson, who says she is 16 years old but whose appearance is that of a slender, weak-looking slip of a child of 11 or less, the captain refused to perform the ceremony although Page had obtained a license at the ordinary's office. Instead of marrying the couple the Salvation Army officer had the police arrest Page and lock him up, pending an investigation.

It was found that the girl's mother had consented to the marriage and insisted that the child is 16 years of age. However, the assistant to the ordinary took back the license and if the couple is married it will have to be done elsewhere. The girl was sent to her mother by County Nurse Lillian Duke and Page was released. Asked why he wanted to marry a child, he said he loved her. Judge Nunnally of Floyd city court was appealed to in an effort to have the marriage stopped but found he could do nothing if the girl's mother is willing and the child is over the lawful age in Georgia, which is 14 years.

Two National Cotton Mill Men Arrested as Deserters.

W. S. Canada, an alleged deserter from the army, was arrested at Richardson Tuesday morning by Deputy Sheriff A. H. Prevatt and R. H. Crichton, a member of the Robeson county home guard. W. W. Williams, another supposed deserter from the army, escaped. Canada is in jail here.

The two men belonged to Company A, N. C. engineers, and were stationed at Lumberton two months last summer. They left their company several weeks ago and came back to the National Cotton Mill, near Lumberton. They were arrested by Robeson county officers and were later turned over to a soldier from the company, then stationed at Greenville, S. C. They escaped from the soldier at Wadesboro and came back to Robeson. They have been working at a sawmill about eight miles east of Lumberton. Sheriff R. E. Lewis had received orders to arrest the men. He went to the section where they were Monday night. He located Canada and after Canada had emptied a pistol, firing at Sheriff Lewis, and the sheriff had emptied his at Canada, the latter escaped. This happened about midnight. Sheriff Lewis came back to town and later, with several of his deputies and a number of Robeson's home guard, went in search of the men. Canada and Williams are from Wilmington.

A. C. Summers Appointed to Succeed E. J. Watson.

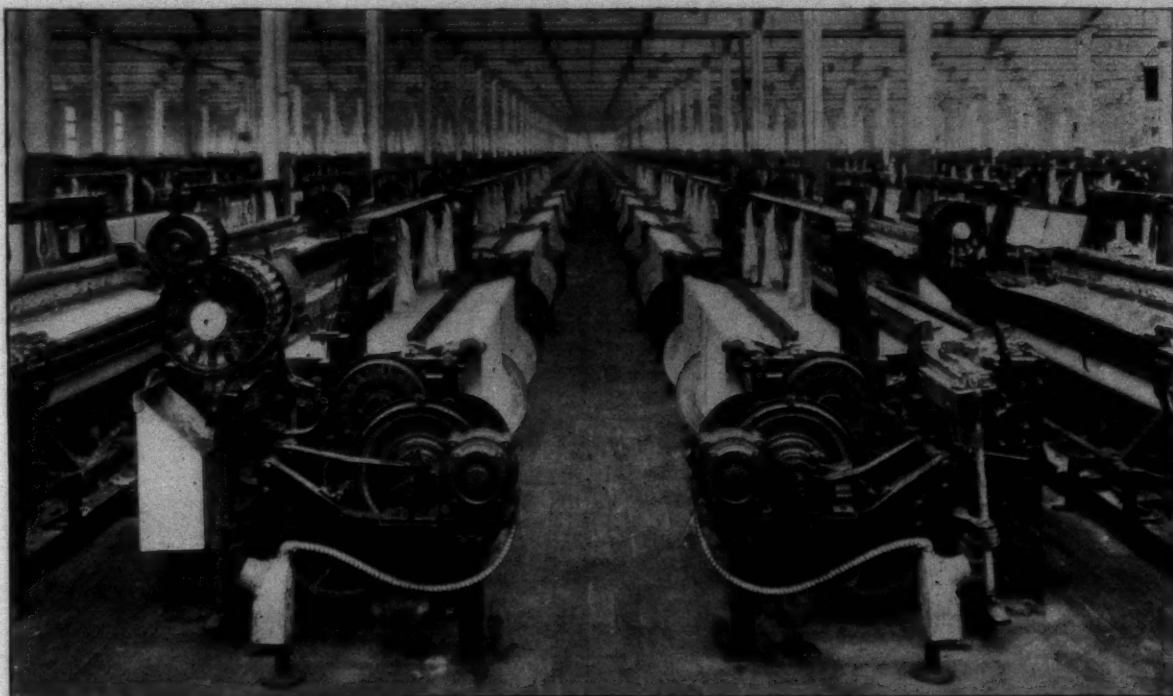
Columbia, S. C., Oct. 31.—Governor Manning today appointed A. C. Summers state commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, to succeed the late E. J. Watson. Mr. Summers has been chief chemist of

the department since the formation went to Perdue university, La. of the chemistry bureau May 15, Fayette, Ind., as assistant state 1910. He is a graduate of Clemson chemist, and was called from that College, class of 1908, and a native institution by Col. Watson to take charge of the division of chemistry. Although only 32 years of age, Mr. Summers has made a reputation as a chemist and his associates say at the University of South Carolina. Governor Manning stated that the needs and workings of the department over which he is appointed. Shortly after his graduation he only accepted the position as such.

Norwood Manufacturing Co.

Norwood, N. C.

D. J. Skidmore.....Superintendent
L. M. Odell.....Carder
J. M. Shinn.....Spinner
C. P. Hopkins.....Twister Room
W. O. Cashion.....Master Mechanic
W. E. Russell.....Night Superintendent
J. B. Webb.....Night Carder
N. B. Baldwin.....Night Twister



Weave Shed, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass., Driven by G-E Motors

Year After Year G-E Apparatus is Selected by Mills and Manufacturers

For the big mill additions and extensions as well as the small ones G-E apparatus has almost universally been selected. This has been true year after year for a long time until today 75% of all electric power used in the textile industry passes through G-E motors.

A large majority of the textile machinery manufacturers at the big textile shows consistently select G-E motors to drive their exhibits. Where certainty of power and excellence of performance are demanded G-E motors are considered indispensable.

The verdict of this highly-qualified electorate merits your mature consideration.

Remember, the last word in motor design for each and every moving machine used in the textile industry can be obtained from our engineer salesmen, who, if desired, will study your local conditions before prescribing.

General Electric Company

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Chicago, Ill. Denver, Col. San Francisco, Cal. St. Louis, Mo.

SALES OFFICES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

Personal News

G. T. White of Greer has moved to Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Earl Southerland has moved to Woodside Mill from Poinsett Mill.

Ed. Chapman has moved from Piedmont to the Williamston Mill.

O. A. Sullivan from Union, S. C., is appointed overseer of carding at Steele's Mills, Cordova, N. C.

L. W. Wrape is promoted to overseer of carding at Entwistle Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

M. J. Hawkins has resigned as night superintendent of the A. A. Shuford Mill at Hickory, N. C.

G. C. Boling has moved from Sampson to work in the shop at Poe Mill.

T. W. Hammond has moved from Piedmont Mill to take work at Poe's Mill.

J. T. Hatcher, who has been employed at Brown Mills, Anderson, S. C., has given up his work.

Joe Frazier, master mechanic at Pelzer Mills, spent several days in Columbia last week at the state fair.

Lamb Paris, who moved to Gluck Mills at Anderson has moved back to Williamston Mill.

D. E. Blythe, formerly loom fixer at Williamston Mill, has taken a similar position at Woodside Mill.

Henry Parnell of Jackson, Ga., has taken a position in the weave room at Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

L. W. Cuddy has accepted position as superintendent of Enterprise Mills, Augusta, Ga.

Jim Lafoy of Anderson Mills has secured a place in the weave room at Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Ross Powell of Equinox is now employed at Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Frank Ellington of Appalache Mill at Greer, S. C., is now employed at Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.

J. H. Leopard of Piedmont has moved to Greenville to take work at Poe Mill.

J. L. Cooper has returned to his former position as overseer carding at Lois Mills, Douglassville, Ga.

W. H. Long has been promoted to overseer of spinning at Saxony Spinning Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

W. B. Wardell, from Cruso, N. C., has become overseer of carding at Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

W. P. Gosnell has moved from a position in Greenville to take work as second hand in the spooler room at the Mills Mfg. Co.

R. H. Layton has resigned as superintendent of the A. A. Shuford Mill and Highland Cordage Co., at Hickory, N. C.

A. M. White is promoted from loom fixer to night overseer of weaving at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

W. E. Russell, of Petersburg, Va., has accepted the position of night superintendent at Norwood Mfg. Co., Norwood, N. C.

George W. Duncan, from the office of the Vitcor-Monaghan Mills, has been commissioned a captain in the United States army.

Daniel Schofield has been appointed superintendent of the Gambrell Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, of Bessemer City.

W. E. Mullis has returned to his former position as overseer of carding and spinning at the Capelle Cotton Mills, Troy, N. C.

W. E. Hammond has been promoted from overseer of carding at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., to superintendent of the same mill.

S. H. King has been promoted from a position in the machine shop at Brogon Mills to a position as house man at the same mills.

W. P. Hammond, who is employed in the card room at Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., will be married in Pendleton Sunday.

W. L. Whisnant, overseer of weaving, rooms No. 1 and 2, of the Cannon Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., was married October 23, to Miss Evelyn Mills, of Concord, N. C.



Albany Grease can be used on any bearing of any machine regardless of the size of the bearing or the speed at which it is operated. Albany Grease lubricates small light bearings running as high as 9000 R. P. M. as well as heavy ponderous bearings running as slow as 25 R. P. M. successfully. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in your mill and secure efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent you free of charge.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY
708-10 Washington St. NEW YORK CITY

P. A. Smith has resigned as spinner at Fulton Bag Mills No. 1 and accepted position as superintendent of the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. H. Bryant from Entwistle Mill, Rockingham, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Great Falls Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Will Stone, who was overseer of carding for Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., is now in the army at Camp Jackson, S. C.

J. R. Manley has resigned position as overseer carding, Seneca Cotton Mills, Seneca, S. C., to accept similar position at Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

H. W. Warner, superintendent of the Ivey Mill at Hickory, has been appointed superintendent of the A. Shuford Mills and Highland Cordage Co., also.

J. L. Rhinehart has changed from Buffalo, S. C., to second hand in spinning at the Whitney Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

P. A. Forrester of Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now foreman slasher room at Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

Cleveland Beattie, formerly outside foreman at the Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C., is commissioned a lieutenant in the army.

T. G. Orr, erector for the Saco-Lowell Shops, has become overseer of No. 2 spinning at the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

C. M. Gilliard, from Roswell, Ga., has succeeded J. R. Manley as overseer of carding, Seneca Cotton Mills, Seneca, S. C.

Jacob Stirewalt of Greensboro, Ga., will be superintendent of the Jewell Mill at Thomasville, N. C., instead of the Amazon Mill as we stated through error recently.

L. J. Mason has changed from overhauling looms at Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to loom fixer at the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La.

H. A. Thackston has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Ella Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C., succeeding J. C. Bowling, deceased.

Claude Gilstrap, formerly weaver at Glenwood, has taken a position as tying machine man at Easley, No. 2.

James Wesson has returned to his former position as spinning overseer at Henderson Mfg. Co., Hampton, Ga.

B. M. Everett has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at night at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Ramsour Holder has resigned as second hand in spinning, Climax Mill, Belmont, N. C., and accepted position as overseer of spinning, Pinkney Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

LeRoy Owensby of Brogon Mill, Anderson, S. C., has been promoted from a position in the card room to the position of assistant supply clerk.

James Sanders has moved from Highland Park Mill where he was employed as weaver to take a position as weaver at Brogon Mill, Anderson, S. C.

W. G. Freeman has changed from second hand in weaving at Kershaw (S. C.) Cotton Mills to timekeeper at Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

W. R. Young has been promoted to overseer of carding in the Brandon Mill at Greenville, S. C., where he had served for eight years as second hand under W. F. Davis, who has recently been promoted to superintendent.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Morganton, N. C.—A new warehouse, 50 by 100 feet, is being constructed by the Alpine Cotton Mills No. 2.

Buffalo, S. C.—At the Union-Buffalo Mills, a bonus of 10 per cent is to be paid to all employees, weekly, during the war.

Columbus, Ga.—The Swift Spinning Mills will build a warehouse to cost \$6,000. It will be 50 by 100 feet, of fireproof construction.

Burlington, N. C.—R. K. Lasley, C. J. Boland and C. A. Walker of Burlington, have incorporated the Walker Hosiery Mills Company, with a capital of \$100,000.

Mooresville, N. C.—The Dixie Cotton Mill Company is installing 10 cards, 1 intermediate, 2 fine speeder frames, 4 slubber, 6 spinning frames, and 1 winder, which will increase the output about one-fourth.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company will have 32,000 spindles and 807 looms for manufacturing gingham, as well as 400 broad looms for manufacturing sheetings when the addition now under way is completed.

Concord, N. C.—The Brown Mills have erected a building 50 by 80 feet for long chain dyeing and slashing room; also a drug room, 16 by 25 feet.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—A two-story addition is being erected to the plant of the Cleghorn Mills and this will be used for the finishing of the company's production of fine combed yarns. They have also installed a few new machines in their carding and spinning rooms.

Norfolk, Va.—An investment of \$1,040,000 is proposed for a tire fabric plant to be built by the Norfolk Tire Fabrics Company of Norfolk, organized by Benjamin C. Brownell. A building, 625 by 264 feet, and costing \$300,000 is planned, to be equipped with machinery costing \$740,000, for a weekly capacity of 50,000 pounds of tire fabric.

Danville, Va.—J. Allen Crews, a former resident of Danville, but now of Wharton, N. J., is in Danville negotiating for a building in which to operate a knitting mill. Mr. Crews is backed financially by New Jersey capitalists who have decided to come to Danville to start this industry. No particulars have been gleaned so far, but it is reliably understood that the knitting mill will start on quite a modest scale with about 50 machines, the plant to be enlarged as the business expands.

A silk mill is to be operated here early in the coming year. A contractor has already begun remodeling the old Dibrell storage plant on North Main street.

Ranlo, N. C.—The Rex Spinning Co., at Ranlo near Gastonia, which began operations this year with 12,000 spindles on combed yarns, has already begun to enlarge. Additions are being built for more carding machinery. On their completion, night work will perhaps be discontinued, or the whole mill may be run on full time. It is reported that the mill will eventually be increased to 20,000 spindles.

Burlington, N. C.—The Southern Hosiery Mills, of this place, in which L. C. Chrismon held the majority of stock, has passed into new hands, Mr. Chrismon having moved to Mount Airy, where he is operating another mill. His stock has been purchased by several progressive men, who have already begun to make extensive improvements. The building which they have occupied several years on Spring street will soon be abandoned for their own new building, which is now in process of construction on the Adams lot, near Elmira Cotton Mill. It will be 40x250 feet, one story, with additional ground for 125x250 feet more of building there.

Charles J. Boland, who has been in charge of the mill, will continue to have charge.

Burlington, N. C.—W. C. Thurston has started a new hosiery plant on Hawkins street under the style of the Curio Hosiery Mills. The plant is to be equipped with 20 knitting machines and 8 sewing machines at first, and the owner hopes to continually increase this number. There are now 25 operatives and eventually about 40 will be employed. Electricity is used to run the machinery. J. J. Henkins is superintendent in charge and W. C. Thurston does the buying. The product is sold direct; 14s to 20s single yarns are the numbers used in the production of the goods.

Holly Bush, N. C.—Stock is being raised for a hosiery mill, to be located here. C. S. Grove and C. T.

Morrison, Hickory, N. C., are principal stockholders. Most of the stock has been subscribed and the mill is assured. It will be known as the Holly Bush Knitting Mills Co., with offices at Hickory, N. C., where all correspondence should be addressed.

Elkin, N. C.—A new addition, 80 by 300 feet, three stories high at one end and five at the other, is to be erected by the Chatham Manufacturing Co., it is understood. In this addition will be installed 100 looms and a complete equipment of complementary machinery for manufacturing blankets. The cost will be \$65,000 for the building and approximately \$200,000 for the new machinery.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Mutual Cotton Mills, which were promoted by Col. C. B. Armstrong about a year ago and the stock in which is owned largely by the operatives, who are paying for it through a building and loan association, started operations on October 22. The equipment at present is 5,500 spindles and the product will be 24s hosiery yarns. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000 and its officers are C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer; B. F. S. Austin, vice-president; W. Ralph Armstrong, secretary; A. K. Winget, assistant treasurer, and Lee Smith, superintendent.

Subscribe for Liberty Bonds.

The Pilot Cotton Mills Co., subscribed \$25,000 for the bonds of the First Liberty Loan, and \$25,000 for the Second Liberty Loan, making a total of \$50,000.

Jas. N. Williamson & Sons Co. (Ossipee and Hopedale Mills) of Burlington, N. C., subscribed for \$15,000 of the first issue and \$10,000 of the second, besides the officers subscribed \$10,000 and the employees of the Pilot Cotton Mills Co. subscribed for about \$2,500 making a grand total for the above Williamson mills of \$87,500.

Mr. Cobb:

Have you ever considered the advantage of chain driving. I would like to tell you what mills have accomplished with Morse Silent Chains.

Geo. W. Pritchett,

Greensboro, N. C.

The American Coal Tar Products Industry.

The United States Tariff Commission is planning to ascertain the production within the United States during 1917 of all substances treated in Title V of the Special Tariff Act of September 8, 1916. The substances there enumerated, may be classed under the general name Coal Tar Products and are divided into three groups.

Group I includes "all products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source" except phenol. These substances are admitted free of duty.

Group II, includes the so-called intermediates and are made dutiable at 15 per cent plus 2½ cents per pound.

Group III includes "all colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resins or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived or manufactured, in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in groups I and II." These articles are dutiable at 30 per cent plus 5 cents per pound with certain exceptions which are dutiable at 30 per cent.

Under the law the duties are made dependent on the growth of the industry within the United States. It is therefore, the intention of the commission to follow this growth from year to year in order to report the facts to Congress.

The Tariff Commission is planning to send to each manufacturer a

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

questionnaire calling for information in regard to his production during 1917 of each separate commodity, as well as for certain other data. This information will be published in such a form that the operations of individual firms will not be disclosed. A preliminary questionnaire has recently been sent out, designed to aid in perfecting the mailing list. Any individual or firm engaged in the manufacture of any of these articles which did not receive a copy of the preliminary questionnaire is requested to write to the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., to insure being placed on the mailing list.

Strength, Elasticity and Testing of Cotton Yarns.

(Continued from page 5.)
measuring of the number of yards and a signal for the operator when to stop.

Eighty turns of this reel will give 120 yards, which is one-seventh of a hank. The two loose ends should be tied together so there will be no slipping of these strands when placed on the tester. The grain scales, which are used for weighing, should be tested and perfectly balanced and the yarn accurately weighed to the tenth of a grain, as the number is ascertained by reeling and weighing a certain length of yarn, it is self evident that the reeling and weighing must be correct, otherwise the sizing obtained will be valueless.

The strength tester should be securely fastened to a solid foundation, perfectly plumbed, and should be run by power that a uniform speed may be obtained, otherwise results will vary. The speed at which the tester should be run is about 125 r. p. m., so that the pointer will travel the circumference of the dial in ten seconds. Test the tester, when the tester is securely fastened to its foundation, have the pointer resting at zero on the dial when the level weight is hanging plumb, hang a hundred pound weight on top hook; if pointer rests on one hundred point mark on dial it is set correctly, if not, move weight on lever until the pointer rests at the one hundred pound mark, and securely fasten it by the set screw in back of weight. Place yarn on hooks, spreading same over the space evenly and straight so as to avoid as far as possible one strand riding another, start the machine, watching same carefully, and compare results with the tables and keep a record of same. It should be the ambition of those in charge to bring the quality and strength of the yarn up to the standard, and if possible above this, as it will mean better running work, a larger pro-



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It combines efficient stripping with lack of dust, and leaves the strips in such shape as to be more valuable.

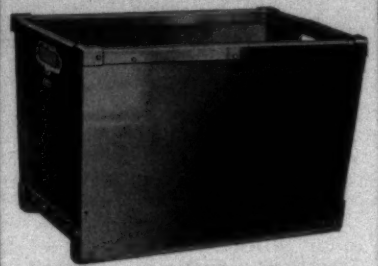
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Dinner in Honor of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works Officials.

On Wednesday an elaborate course dinner was given at the Southern Manufacturers Club, Charlotte, N. C., by Alexander & Garsed, Southern representatives of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Mass.

The guests of honor were the executive staff of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, President L. J. Knowles; General Manager, J. F. Tinsley; Vice-President E. E. Howard, and Vice-President F. W. Howe, who are making a trip through the textile industries of the South.

More than fifty of the leading mill men and machinery agents of this section were invited and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

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Cotton Goods

New York: Buyers in the cotton goods market are buying only as they need goods in a "hand-to-mouth" manner. In fact, when it comes to future contracts, selling agents of cotton goods lines admit they are working in the dark as this market is decidedly speculative.

It is believed that the majority of manufacturers are covered on cotton only to the extent of their contracts. In other words, there is no incentive to buy cotton ahead at present prices unless it is known exactly into what goods this cotton be put.

Not only is the raw material situation most uncertain, and speculative, but most of the elements which enter into the cost are even more speculative.

For instance, take the question of labor. In ordinary times a manufacturer could figure the cost of his labor to a certain extent, which would stand for a while. The situation, however, is so uncertain today that one can hardly figure his costs in this direction with any degree of certainty.

Some portions of the market remained firm in spite of the fact that the market as a whole was nervous, unsettled with violent movement in prices.

Drills and twills are very firm. Colored cottons in heavy weights are very firm and growing scarcer for quicker use. All napped cottons are very high and the better grades are scarce. Sheetings and drills have been bought very freely and the demand for narrow goods is very active.

Civilian demand is now in the position of second importance and the majority of leading buyers reflect in their attitude the consciousness that such is the case.

Practically all are working on the situation with the point in view of conserving each other's interest—that is, between seller and buyers, as the seller is conscious of the fact that he will need the buyer in a much larger way after the war is over, or when the government business closes, than he does now.

In the Orient, South America and Australia bought heavily. Returning buyers report having met, in China, Japan and the Philippines, as well, representatives from houses in South America, Australia and the East Indies, all were purchasing liberally.

The Trading With the Enemy Act is a problem to be dealt with in export trade, for the present status of shipments abroad depends in large measure upon the ability of shippers to secure from the British Government letters of assurance. There is still a great deal of uncertainty as to whether guarantees that certain houses in foreign countries may be traded with until the new law will be issued. The uncertainty is not confined to foreign houses that may have in them personal individuals of Teutonic origin, for the law applies to sellers as well as

buyers. American houses are complaining with regard to restrictions placed on their efforts to develop export business, for English competitors abroad have done everything in their power to prevent the trading of our houses that have the slightest taint of German connections.

That there will eventually come a readjustment there is no doubt, but how soon this will occur no one ventures to predict.

Cotton goods was reported in New York as follows:

Brown drills, standard.....	At value
Sheetings, southern, std.....	At value
3-yard, 48x48s	At value
4-yard, 56x60s	At value
4-yard, 48x48s	At value
5-yard, 48x48s	At value
Denims, 9-ounce	At value
Denims, 2-20s	At value
Selkirk, 8-ounce duck..	Withdrawn
Oliver, extra 8-ounce..	Withdrawn
Tallassee, 8-ounce	Withdrawn
Hartford, 8-ounce	Withdrawn
Woodberry, sail duck..	Withdrawn
Mt. Vernon, wide duck..	Withdrawn
Alexander, ounce duck..	Withdrawn
Ticking, 8-ounce	At value
Standard prints	At value

Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In Sight—	In Thousands Bales.
For week	476
Same seven days last year....	646
Same seven days year before..	509
For the month	107
Same date last year.....	179
Same date year before	258
For season	3,587
Same date last year.....	4,976
Same date year before.....	3,887

Southern Mill Takings—	
For season	969
Same date last year	941
Same date year before.....	771

Foreign Exports—	
For week	91
Same seven days last year....	161
Same seven days year before..	127
For season	1,375
Same date last year	1,754
Same date year before.....	1,336

Spinners' Takings, North and Canada—	
For week	83
Same seven days last year....	171
For season	485
Same date last year	803

Statement of World's Visible Supply—	
Total visible this week.....	3,554
Last week	3,407
Same date last year	4,504
Same date year before.....	5,008

Of This the Total American—	
This week	2,461
Last week	2,274
Last year	3,375
Year before	3,876

All Other Kinds—	
This week	1,093
Last week	1,133
Last year	769
Year before	1,132

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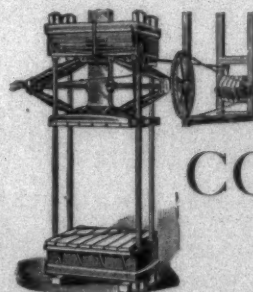


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Send for Catalog.

No Waste for Him.

Mr. Shirley is one hundred per cent efficient in all of his undertakings. He is not only an influential citizen, but an enthusiastically patriotic one as well, and in entire sympathy with all of the present war-time slogans.

"William," said he, somewhat peeved by his chauffeur's persistent of a pump.—Ex.

habit of whistling while at his work in the garage, "you should remember that our government is asking every one of us to eliminate every form of waste. Not only that, but you should also remember that the greatest fortunes are made from the by-products of waste. Hereafter when you whistle, whistle in the fires and save me the expense

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia: Although there was a few sales of 50,000 to 100,000 pounds in the cotton yarn market during the past week, yet the market generally was a very quiet one.

In fact, the entire month of October was a dull one for those who did not go after government contracts. Dealers, who complain of this dullness, attribute this lack to high prices, yet they say they expect to see prices go higher.

The transportation difficulties are among the chief problems that affect this market. The government has taken vessels from the coastwise trade and put them in the trans-Atlantic trade. The rail and water transportation from the South was unusually poor, so far as yarns were concerned.

The stock of yarns in the hands of dealers is the smallest it has been in many years and some numbers are scarce—that is, it is hard to pick them up for spot delivery in this market, but there is no scarcity so far as the country as a whole is concerned. The small local stocks indicating the absence of speculation is considered as favorable to lower prices.

From the yarn sellers' standpoint the weaving yarn market is not promising. The weavers' strike has caused a number of mills to close and those making goods for the government and affected by the strike have been granted an extension of time in which to make deliveries.

Combed yarn prices varied a good deal and in only a few cases were the top prices paid.

The demands for carded yarn on the cones were spotty. Coarse numbers were weak in comparison with the medium and fine.

The government is getting to be more conservative in regard to placing contracts without much regard to prices which is responsible for present yarn prices.

A. M. Law & Co. SPARTANBURG, S. C. BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	125
American Spinning Co., S. C.	145	..
Anderson Cotton Mills, S. C.	35	40
Aragon Mills, S. C.	105	..
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	117	..
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	135	180
Augusta Factory, Ga.	38	..
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	120	125
Brandon Mills, S. C.	91	94
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	120	..
Brandon Mills, S. C.	96	94
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	175	200
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, N. C.	..	..
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	100	105
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	..	..
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	133	..
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	..
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	120	..
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	112
Dacotah Cotton Mills	160	..
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	..
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	140	145
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	..
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	78
Drayton Mills, S. C.	27	..
Dunbar Mills, S. C.	57	61
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	99	94
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	245	250
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	..	62
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	173	..
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	82	85
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	120	..
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	97	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	..
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	..	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	..
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	115
Grendel Mills, S. C.	170	..
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	125	..
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	145	..
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	..	..
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	..
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	..
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	..
Judson Mills, S. C.	112	..
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	..	95
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	..
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd	..	..
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	..
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	120	..
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	145	..
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	85	100
Loray Mills, N. C., common	20	..
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd	105	110
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	..
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	118	126
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	..
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	..
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	158	..
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	225	..
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	..
Oconee Mills, common	94	..
Oconee Mills, preferred	98	..
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	105	107
Panola Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	..
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	107	..
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd	110	..
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	..
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	129	..
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	176	..
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	124	..
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	110	..
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	..	..
Saxon Mills, S. C.	130	..
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	58	..
Spartan Mills, S. C.	160	175
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	80	..
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	290	300
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	94	96
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd	..	16
Victor-Monaghan Mills Co. pf	96	..
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	60	63 1/2
Victor-Monaghan Mills Co. pf	96	98
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	..
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	70
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	..	..
Watts Mills, S. C.	10	..
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	114	..
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	..	..
Woodside Cotton Mills, com	..	70
Woodside C. Mills, guaranteed	90	..
Woodside C. Mills, pfd.	..	83
Woodside Cotton Mills, g'td	90	..
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	150	..

Southern Single Skeins.

4s-8s.....42 1/2-43	20s.....45-45 1/2
10s.....43-43 1/2	24s.....48-48 1/2
12s.....43 1/2-44	26s.....49-49 1/2
14s.....44-44 1/2	30s.....50 1/2-51
20s.....45-45 1/2	

Southern Single Warps.

8s.....42 1/2-43	20s.....46-46 1/2
10s.....43 1/2-44	26s.....48 1/2-49
12s.....44-44 1/2	30s.....50-50 1/2
14s.....44 1/2-45	40s.....52-53
16s.....45-45 1/2	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s.....43-43 1/2	24s.....49 1/2-50
10s.....43-43 1/2	30s.....52 1/2-53
12s.....43 1/2-44	36s.....56-57
14s.....44 1/2-45	40s.....64-65
16s.....45-46	50s.....87-88
20s.....46-46 1/2	60s.....95-96

Southern Two-Ply Warps

8s.....43-43 1/2	24s.....49 1/2-51
10s.....43 1/2-44	26s.....51-52
12s.....44 1/2-45	30s.....52-53
14s.....45-45 1/2	40s.....64-65
16s.....46-47	50s.....87-88
20s.....47-48	

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s.....67-68	50s.....95-96
24s.....70-71	60s.....1.05-1.10
30s.....75-76	70s.....1.15-1.30
40s.....85-86	80s.....1.35-1.40

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.

8s.....43 1/2-44	20s.....49-49 1/2
10s.....44 1/2-45	22s.....51-51 1/2
12s.....45 1/2-46	24s.....53 1/2-54
14s.....46-46 1/2	26s.....54 1/2-55
16s.....47-47 1/2	30s.....57-58
18s.....48-48 1/2	40s.....64-65

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By sending us your work. We specialize in rewinding and repairing Lickerins, Acetylene, Welding, Rebuilding, and Overhauling machinery of all descriptions. You will find absolute satisfaction in our work as we are specialists.

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CAUSTIC SODA

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BI-CHROMATE OF SODA

And all other heavy chemicals.

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With Cotton worth from 25 to 35c. and Tallow almost unobtainable, the unbelievers in the quality of SIZOL have been induced to test it and our claims of SIZOL efficiency have been more than substantiated.

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Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings

Cast Iron Mill Spittoons

Motor Pulley Castings

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Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers

Loggerhead Castings for Pickers

Doff Box Wheels and Stands

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Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE NON-FLUID OIL
MICO GREASE SIZE

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

PERSONAL ITEMS

D. E. Trask, who has been four and one-half years with the Utica (N. Y.) Knitting Co., in charge of their carding and combing depart-

W. P. Whitley, who has been erecting for the Roberts cleaning device people, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

J. B. Cleary has changed from superintendent at the Gonzales Cotton Mills, Gonzales, Texas, to night superintendent of the Magnolia Cotton Mills, Magnolia, Miss.

H. M. Childers has changed from overseer of carding, Dudley Shoals Cotton Mills, Granite Falls, N. C., and accepted position as overseer of carding at Pinkney Mill, Gastonia.

W. H. Jones, boss carder at Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., for past six years, has accepted a similar position with the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. L. Ledbetter of Wiscasseff Mill No. 6, Albemarle, N. C., has accepted the position of section hand in spinning at Norwood Mfg. Co., Norwood, N. C.

C. J. Ivister has been promoted from section man in card room to second hand in same room, in place of T. L. Ayers, resigned, at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

B. F. McClure has changed from night spinner at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., to overseer of spinning for the Entwistle Mfg. Co.

J. F. Whorton has resigned as overseer spinning at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Mary-Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

Fred H. White, the well-known machinery man of Charlotte and Boston, is on a short business trip to England and his many friends hope the submarines will not get him.

W. F. Walker, after a number of years of faithful service as superintendent of Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., has resigned his position and retired from active business life on account of his health.

ment, has resigned his position with the company to accept a similar one with the Utica Spinning Co., same city.

G. W. Edwards has resigned as section hand at the Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Jason Lowe has been promoted to section hand at the Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

G. H. Maner, formerly of Franklinville, N. C., has accepted position as section hand at the Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

E. A. Gordon, formerly of Barnesville, Ga., has accepted a position as section hand at the Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Oscar Dillard of Covington, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Mary-Leila Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

J. H. Bishop has been promoted to section hand in spinning at the Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

W. F. Smith has resigned as night superintendent at Porterdale, Ga., to become overseer of No. 2 spinning room at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Hugh T. Wallace has not resigned as overseer of weaving at Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C., as we stated through error recently. He still holds the position which he has held for the past five years.

R. E. Wilson has resigned as second hand in spooling and warping at Siluria, Ala., to accept position as second hand in spinning, spooling and warping at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

L. Banks Williamson, of Burlington, N. C., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Aspin Cotton Mills (formerly the Holt Morgan Mills), of Fayetteville, N. C., and will assume the duties of that position about November 1. Until recently Mr. Williamson had charge of the Holt-Granite Cotton Mills, of Haw River (now reorganized), and prior thereto he was connected with the Glencoe Cotton Mills, of Burlington, N. C.

ONE GIRL will easily run four or five ENTWISTLE BEAM WARPERS BECAUSE troubles that cause frequent stoppage of other machines have been eliminated in the ENTWISTLE.

FOR INSTANCE, there is no trouble due to slack ends, dropped ends or failure of top motion, or to excessive tension or to "doubles," etc., etc.

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BALL WARPERS
BEAM WARPERS
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EXPANSION COMBS
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BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE



Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.



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MILL VILLAGE PLANNING FOR NEW MILL VILLAGES
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Expert on Community Welfare and Playground Development.

Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today. One Corporation in your vicinity placed order for 175 equipments.

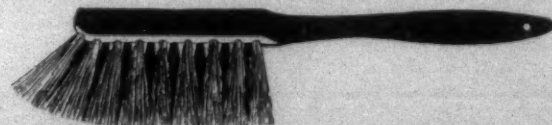
Atherton Adjustable Knife Bar

with DOUBLE STRIKING EDGE, recently patented. Like beater blade, when one edge becomes dull reverse the bar. Twice the life. Same price.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C. Providence, R. I.

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FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
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ATLANTA, GA.

Monroe Cotton Mills,
Monroe, Ga.

Taking No Chances.

J. W. Mears.....Superintendent
N. G. Mauney.....Carder
Homer Williams.....Spinner
R. R. McCraw...Weaver and Slashing
J. T. Meeks.....Cloth Room
Guy Wallace.....Master Mechanic

A big ducky was being registered. "Ah can't go to wah," he answered in re exemption, "foh they ain't nobody to look afteh ma wife." A dapper little undersized colored brother stepped briskly up and inquired, "What kind of a lookin' lady is yoh wife?"—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needin men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Knitters Wanted.

Want experienced knitters on Wildman ribbers. Best of wages paid to reliable help. Address Box 218, St. Pauls, N. C.

Overseer of Cloth Room.

Want overseer of cloth room for single filling duck mill. Must be accurate and neat in his work. Address "Cloth Room," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Loom Fixers Wanted.

Wanted.—One loom fixer for Crompton & Knowles and Lowell looms making 36-in. Sheetings. Will pay good man \$2.30 per day. Man with family preferred. Come at once or write to W. L. Dunn, Supt., Bamberg Cotton Mills Co., Bamberg, S. C.

Machinery for Sale.

For sale for immediate delivery, Revolving Top Flat Cards, Pickers, Roving Machinery, Spinning Frame Looms. Guarantee Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Weavers Wanted.

Can use a few good weavers on 5.50 yard goods. Whittin looms. Work runs well. Weavers make from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per week. Will take care of other help in family. No night work. Good healthy place to live. Schools and churches convenient. Will advance transportation to reliable parties. Address C. H. Goodroe, Supt., Mary-Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

Attention? Attention? Attention?

CAPABLE MILL MANAGER WITH BROAD EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF YARNS AND ALL KINDS OF CLOTH DESIRES TO MEET CONFIDENTIALLY ANY MILL OWNER WISHING TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF A LIVE WIRE TO MANAGE EITHER A LARGE MILL OR A GROUP OF MILLS. ADDRESS "EFFICIENCY," CARE BULLETIN.

Engine for Sale.

50 Horsepower, High Speed Automatic Engine, built by Iddell Company, Charlotte, N. C. Cylinder 9½-in. diameter, 10-in. stroke. Fly wheel 45-in. diameter, with 9-in. face. Steam pipe 2½-in. diameter. Exhaust pipe 3½-in. diameter. Weight, including sub-base 4,900 lbs. Will sell cheap. Engine is in good condition.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write T. A. Shipp, Supt. Tarboro, N. C.

Twisters For Sale.

Four Twisters in good condition, 144 spindles each. 3 3-4 gauge, 2 3-4 rings, 6-inch traverse. Can be seen in action in N. C. mill. Address N. C., care Textile Bulletin.

Warper Tender Wanted.

Wanted—A first-class Denn Warper hand. Also a first class card grinder. The positions pay top price to good, sober men. Apply at the Gambrell Mill, or to the Superintendent, D. Schofield, Gambrell Mills No. 1 and 2, Bessemer City, N. C.

Wanted.

AUTOMATIC CROMPTON AND KNOWLES LOOM CHECK WEAVERS AND LOOM FIXERS. THE VERY BEST OF WAGES FOR GOOD RELIABLE PEOPLE. FAMILIES PREFERRED. ADDRESS BOX 180, SCHOOL-FIELD, VA.

Help Wanted.

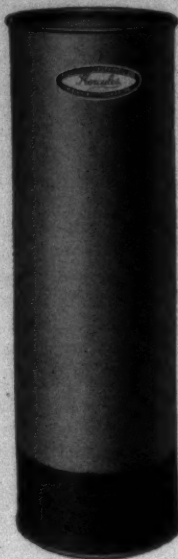
Wanted. A first class Card Grinder for four sets of Davis & Furber Woolen Cards running on Cotton Waste. Good pay for right man.

Can use two other good men, on Slasher and in Dye-House; prefer men of families of other help. Both these are good jobs. Will learn steady, reliable men.

Can also use a few more good families of Spinners, Spoolers, Doffers, Weavers, etc. Write or call on us, stating what you have and we will be pleased to figure with you. O. H. Farr, Superintendent, Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO. COTTON MERCHANTS CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"



HERCULES SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes.
Cars and Trucks.

We can ship up to six car loads of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon receipt of order.

The largest line of Mill Receptacles.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Co.

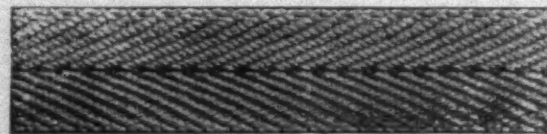
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AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service. Write for terms. Address

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Overseer Beaming Wanted.

Overseer of beaming and slashing for mill of 800 looms on fancy dress ginghams. Must understand designing. Apply Box 303, Burlington, N. C.

Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

Experienced Knitters Wanted

We are prepared to offer immediately experienced knitters capable of operating eight to ten Cooper Knitting Machines on bleached hosiery yarns \$30.00 per week of sixty hours.

We absolutely guarantee above wages if thoroughly expert. Apply immediately as these positions will not remain open long.

THE ERLANGER COTTON MILLS CO.,

Lexington, N. C.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00. During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill. Now employed as overseer of carding and giving entire satisfaction. Can furnish first class mills as reference to ability and character. Address No. 2002.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent. Long experience and good references. Address No. 2005.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding in large mill. Have had long experience and have handled large card rooms in successful mills. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2006.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to larger mill. Have successfully handled large mills in the past. Address No. 2007.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as carder and spinner in first class mills and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2008.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and am now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South as overseer of carding but prefer to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2009.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish high class references from former and present employers. Address No. 2010.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Am now employed as carder and spinner but want larger room. Age 28, married and can give best of references. Address No. 2011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Long experience as carder and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2012.

WANT position as superintendent of either cotton mill or finishing plant. Have had long practical experience on both positions on white and colored goods and can furnish high class references, including present employers. Would only consider changing for larger salary. Address No. 2013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31, good references. Address No. 2014.

WANT position as superintendent of either cotton mill or finishing plant. Have had long practical experience in both positions on white and colored goods and can furnish high class references, including present employers. Would only consider changing for larger salary. Address No. 2013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31, good references. Address No. 2014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience and am now employed, but for good reason would like to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2015.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding. Am now employed as overseer of carding but have had experience as superintendent and always made good. Good references. Address No. 2016.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill on coarse goods and have had experience in large mills and have experience and ability to operate larger mill than have at present. Address No. 2017.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am experienced on steam plant with or without water power and have about 5 years experience as machinist and engineer. High class references. Address No. 2018.

WANTED — Position as superintendent of a yarn or plain weaving mill where quality-quantity, and the mill kept in first class condition would be appreciated. Am especially experienced on combed yarns, 14s to 120s, have 19 years experience in mill, seven as overseer, two years as superintendent. Also have diploma from I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa. Am at present employed as superintendent of 15,000 spindle mill on combed yarns. Married, age 31; references from past and present employers. Address No. 2021.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction on any size job. Fine references. Address No. 2020.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2019.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 16 years' experience as overseer and second-hand in large rooms and am first class Draper man. Age 38. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 2022.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room on either plain or fancy weaving. Have experience on both and can furnish first class references as to ability and character. Address No. 2022.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill. Am not dissatisfied with present position, but wish larger job. Can give my present employers as references. Address No. 2023.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and also good education and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2033.

WANT position as superintendent in either yarn or weaving mill. Have handled successfully several large mills and can get results. Address No. 2034.

WANT position as superintendent. For several years have run one of the largest card rooms in the South and given entire satisfaction. Would take stock in the right mill if given position of superintendent. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2026.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second-hand in large room. Am experienced on Draper looms and am good manager of help. Present employers as reference. Address No. 2025.

WANT position as superintendent. Have handled one of the largest card rooms in the South and am fully competent for position as superintendent. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 2026.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job ten years and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to a larger mill on white goods. High class references. Address No. 2027.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long practical experience as carder, spinner and superintendent of yarn mill and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2028.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have filled position as superintendent and also some of the largest card rooms in the South and am considered an expert on card-

ing. Fine references. Address No. 2029.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now superintendent of small mill and giving entire satisfaction but would like to change to a larger mill and a better locality. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 2030.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room or superintendent of small weave mill running plain white goods. Have had long experience in the management of help. Have had thirteen years' experience in cloth rooms running both light and heavy white goods for export and domestic uses. Am now employed as overseer of cloth room but desire a change. Can furnish best of references from former and present employers. Address No. 2032.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience with special experience on combed hosiery yarns and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2035.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00 per day. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2036.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have filled position as overseer of carding and spinning in first class mills and always given satisfaction. Now employed but for good reasons would like to change. Fine references. Address No. 2037.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work including electric drive and steam turbines. Have two doffers, age 16 and 18. Address No. 2039.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large room. Have had long experience, married, age 38, strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Am experienced on yarns of all kinds both combed and peeler. Local and staple cotton. Also understand reworking waste. 10 years as overseer of carding and spinning. 3 years as superintendent. Can furnish best of references. Would like to get in touch with party that is not getting results from their mill. All correspondence will be treated confidential. Address No. 2040.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on 300 drills and chambrays and am giving satisfaction on present position but for good reasons would like to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2041.

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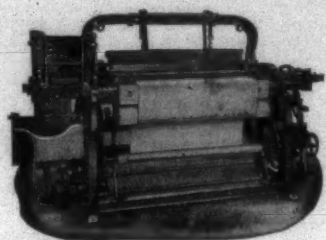
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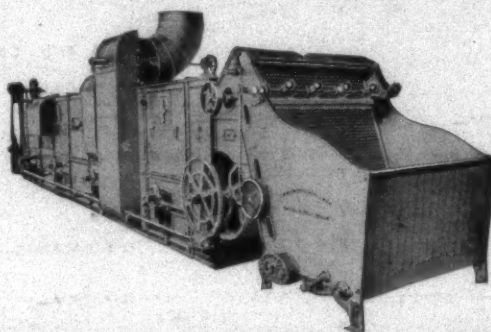
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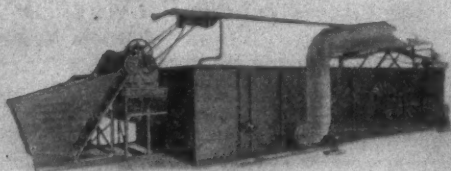
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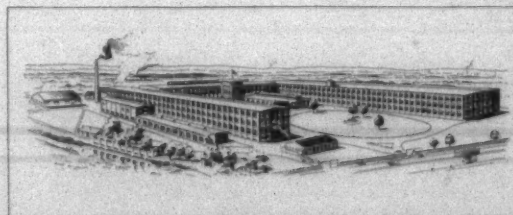
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